FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1843. [NO. 1376.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY.

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

FEMALE SCHOOL

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, being about to remove to this Town, propose opening in a few days a FEMALE SCHOOL. Due notice will be given of time, place, and terms. For further information, in the mean time, apply to E. J. Hale, Esq.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1843. 75-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st October, 1843:—

John Autry, James Anderson.
Duncan Bute, Jr. Arch'd B Buie, James Baker, Edwin M Berry, Neil C Beard, Eliza Bebee, John Bedsole, Peter Bolton.
Thos C Clark, Hartwell Coleman, Nicholas Chesnut, Sarah K Cole, James B Carver, Ann Campbell, John Culbreath, William Carson.
Susanna Davis, Absalom Davis, Jr, Charles Davis Thos J Dabney.
Jonathan Evans, Jr, A C Erambert, Mary Edwards, James Elliot.
Mary Griffin, John T Gilmore, W W Graham, Jesse Gibson, Dr Gilchrist.
W B Ham, Catharine Ham, H L Holmes, John Romine, Moley Hollingsworth, Wm Hatchell, Jno Hooks.
Travis Jackson, Giles Jackson, Bennet Jackson. Winford Lane.
Thomas R Murphy, Reese Morgan;—Angus McGill, Ch's McIver, Margaret McMillan, Dugald McLauchlin, Neal McArthur, Alexander McFatter, John C McRay Neil McGregor, John R McLemore, Duncan McMillan, Allen McDugald, William McDermid, Sam'l Macky, Ellen McIlwinnen, Dolly McKenzie.
Donald Niven.
William Plumer, Elias Pope, Abel Pain, John Porter, Dr John Perry.
Reuben Rogers, William Rambaut, Hon J S Richardson.
Isaac Sullivan, Wm Simpson, D D Swindell, Jas Sandy, Rilla Stratton, Arch'd Shaw, John Scarborough, Patsey Simpson, Joseph Stricklin.
John R Taylor, Wm Taylor, Emily Ticey.
Owens Williamson, Jonathan Wood. William Whited, Neil Wilkinson, Nathan Wheeler, Rev. H Woodward.

75] JOHN MAC RAE. *P. M.*

Taken up as a Runaway Slave,

IN the latter part of August last, a yellow man who calls himself Jacob Cotton, aged some 32 or 33 years, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weight about 150 pounds. Was taken up as a runaway and committed to the Jail of Moore county; says that he is free—a Blacksmith by trade—was born and raised in Davidson county, in the vicinity of Lexington, and desires Rodolph Yaunce, Wm. Tar, Joe Waggoner and Biddy Cotton to be notified of his confinement, and to establish his freedom. The owner of said Slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or said Slave will be dealt with as the law directs.

ALEXANDER KELLY, *Sh'ff.*
Carthage, Sept. 30, 1843. 75-4w



Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

WM G. MATTHEWS

HAS opened the Store on Green Street, lately occupied by Dr. J. C. Smith, deceased, and opposite John Huske & Son, where he is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Embracing superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans; French, English and American Prints; Black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines and Muslin-de-Lains; Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings and Drillings; Muslins and Cambrics; Apron Checks and colored Cambrics; Black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Velvets; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Sewing Silk and Twist; Serges; Coat and Vest Bindings; Spool, Patent and Ball Thread; Stocks, Collars and Vestings; Shawls and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Silk and Kid Gloves; Ditto Silk and Cotton Hose; Buckskin and Woollen Gloves; Blankets, &c., and a great variety of other Goods.

ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

And a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he offers VERY LOW for CASH, East side of Green Street.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21. 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced Price.

FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope, Long and short handle Shovels & Forks, Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,
German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his well known TRACT OF LAND in Montgomery county, between the Yadkin and Uwarrie Rivers, known by the name of Wind Hill. Good dwelling and out houses; fences in good repair.

The Land is in a high state of cultivation, with an Apple and Peach Orchard of choice fruit.

The home tract contains 500 acres, with several other adjoining tracts. Also, a good Grist Mill, driven by an over shot wheel, and has 30 feet fall.

These lands have thirty odd never failing springs, settlements for several families, and in as healthy a section as North Carolina affords.

Money, young negroes, or good paper, will be taken in payment. See the premises.

ELI HARRIS.
Wind Hill, Sept 25 1843. 74-3w

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18. 1843. 59-tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1843.

Daniel Freeman and Son *vs.* David L. Thomas.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, David L. Thomas, in a certain Tract of Land, containing sixty-two acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid on the waters of Cedar Creek, adjoining the lands of David C. Lilly and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David L. Thomas, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said David L. Thomas to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to replevy the land levied on, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will de entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

[74-6w] D. HEARNE, *C. C. C.*

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

CHEAP CASH

SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market.



The Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Boots, Shoes & Brogans,

Consisting of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2d and 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Cork-sole Water Proof Boots,
Ditto ditto Gaiter ditto, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto ditto Goat and Leather Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top Buskins,
Ditto black Silk and Morocco Quilted Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd & plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto col'd and black Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Kip & coarse Shoes, Shoetees & Brogans
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2000 pair Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1800 ditto Women's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, previous to the advance in Shoes, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*

—ALSO—

Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.
October 4, 1843. 74-6w

$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the villain who set fire to his Dwelling House on Friday the 14th of July last, to his Smoke House in January last, and to another out-house on the 31st ultimo.

P. McEACHERN.
Robeson county, Sept. 15. 72-6w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Jonathan Worth *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on two negro slaves, as the property of Elijah Spencer, the names of said slaves being Lucy and her child Mack.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in February next, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Thomas Waddill, Jr. *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on three negro slaves, named Lewis, Elmira, and Ralph, as the property of Elijah Spencer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

VALUABLE

LANDS & MILLS

FOR SALE.



The Subscriber, being desirous of closing his present business, will offer for sale, on Thursday the 19th of October, (if not previously disposed of,) the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now resides, containing about 3000 acres, well timbered and well watered. There is on the Tract a SAW and GRIST MILL, in good repair; a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale. ROBT. E. RIVES.

ALSO, will be sold at the same time and place, 3 or 4 Mules, good Log Wagon, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c.

September 14, 1843. 72ts

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

School Books, &c.

SMith's, Adams's, Pike's, and Emerson's Arithmetics; Mitchell's Geography; Spelling Books, First Book of History; Ruled Cap & Letter Paper.

Also, Strife and Peace, and The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer; No. 2 Martin Chuzzlewit; Handy Andy; Change for 'American Notes;' D'Aubigne's Reformation; Stevens's Yucatan, &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are published in a volume containing the compositions of two ladies, native Mississippians, now residents of Kentucky:—

"MINE EARTHLY CHILDREN ROUND ME BLOOM."

Mine earthly children round me bloom,
Lovely alike in smiles or tears;
My fairest sleeps within the tomb,
Through long and silent years.

And earthly ties are round me bound,
And earthly feelings fondly nurs'd;
And yet the spell is not unwound
That link'd me to my first—my first.

A fairy thing, with flaxen hair,
And eyes of blue, and downy cheek;
And frolic limbs, and lips that were
Striving for evermore to speak.

A thing as lovely as the day,
Fair as the shapes that span the beams;
As innocent as flowers of May—
As frail, as fading as our dreams.

I see the seals of childhood fade
Slowly from each young living brow;
Yet still, in sunshine, or in shade,
That infant is an infant now.

Seasons may roll, and manhood's pride
Each youthful breast with care may fill;
And one by one they'll leave my side,
But she will be my baby still!

And evermore by thee unseen,
That vision followeth everywhere;
When three are gathered on the green,
Yet I can see another there!

When three around the board are set,
And call on *father* and on *mother*,
To mortal eyes but three are met,
But I—but I can see another!

A cherub child, with angel wings,
Is floating o'er me, fond and free;
And still that gladsome infant sings—
"Grieve not, dear mother, not for me!"

TOPPING OF COTTON.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me a small place in your distinguished Temperance, and no less worthy Agricultural Advocate, to submit to your readers, facts which have come under my own observation, as to the utility of topping Cotton. The practice of topping Cotton has been thoroughly investigated by me, and I have found that Cotton topped from the first to the tenth of August, will make about one fifth more, than it would if left in a natural state. It has been suggested by some of the planters to top from the twentieth to the last of July, and experiments have been made on the present growing crop as to the utility of this practice.

I have found by topping Cotton it will prevent it in a great degree from shedding its offers; this I have noticed this season, as it has been very wet with us. Cotton has generally shed its offers in the fields of my neighbors, who have neglected the topping of it.

Now, I would say to those Planters who have not as yet adopted the plan of topping Cotton, to try it for one year as an experiment, and I feel convinced they will follow it afterwards. O PIX.

Darlington, Aug. 20, 1843.

Seeding of Wheat.—We must again be permitted to urge upon our Agricultural readers the importance of getting in their wheat as early as possible. From all our reading and observation we have arrived at the conclusion that the early seeded wheat stands the best chance of making a good crop, and of escaping from the ills of insects and disease. We would impress upon wheat growers the policy of being liberal in the allowance of seed they sow to the acre. Less than two bushels should never be sown. Enough seed should be given to the earth to fill it with plants, without relying upon the operation of tilling to do so. If a sufficient quantity of seed be not so given, weeds will spring up and rob the earth of those salts and food that should go to the support of the wheat plants—besides, they foul the land for future crops; prevent the free circulation of the air, and in the critical period when the wheat is maturing, in warm, sultry weather, in a measure, minister the mildew.—And where the grain bearing heads are all [illegible] nts, and not the offsprings of the tillered ones, the ripening occurs at the same time, a circumstance always desirable.

The wheat grower should bear in mind that lime or ashes is indispensable in any soil whereon wheat may be grown; that salt and charcoal are most valuable auxiliaries, and that deep ploughing and thorough pulverization, are as essential to success as good land.—*Balt. American Farmer.*

A Last Word on Wheat.—Let no one henceforth assert that the wheat crop is uncertain. There are soils and latitudes better adapted to its cultivation than others, as is the case with all other crops, but it is really as certain a crop as any other. Why should it not be, since its cultivation dates back to the commencement of man's history? In England there is no uncertainty in the wheat crop, except what is occasioned by the vicissitudes of the season, and so it is in this country with those that pursue the English mode of cultivating it. Why did Wm. C. Williams, in this neighborhood, reap thirty bushels to the acre this year, while the wheat of the majority of Kentucky cultivators was not worth reaping at all? He sowed early at the rate of three bushels of seed to the acre, upon a rich clover-lea, ploughed 8 to 10 inches deep, well harrowed and rolled, and laid off into beds of 9 feet width with deep water furrows. They sowed late, a bushel an acre, upon worn-out land and scratched the surface with the plough; so that much of the seed did not come up, much that came up was winter-killed, and what remained in the spring was smothered by grass and weeds.

Let not the farmer neglect to soak his seed in strong brine and then roll it in lime. This is always done in England. Many believe it will prevent rust, although it seems to have failed in some instances in this region. At all events the washing will get out the bad wheat, and make the seed sprout and grow off more rapidly and the salt and lime will act as manures.

Cutting Grass.—The editor of the American Farmer recommends that grass be cut while in the flowering state, before the seeds have been formed. He remarks, very correctly, that up to this time, the plant draws largely on the atmosphere for its nutriment, but for the formation of the seed the energies of the soil are mostly taxed; and it is to avoid this exhaustion of the soil, that he recommends cutting the seed so early.

If, however, the soil is severely taxed to form the seed, the farmer, we think, is amply remunerated, from the fact that they are very far more nutritious than the blade and stem. Where the grass to be mowed springs up spontaneously, and requires no previous preparation of the soil, it would probably be well for the farmer to take the trouble of mowing, for the sake of the stem and blade; but where previous preparation and sowing seed are to be gone through with, we doubt whether the farmer would not find it more to his interest even to *buy* manure to restore his land, than for his stock to be without the nutriment afforded by the grass seed.

We believe all agree that if the seed are allowed to form, the grass should be cut before they are sufficiently matured to shatter in harvesting.—*South Carolina Planter.*

CORNSTALK MOLASSES, STILL BETTER.

Our friend Mr. H. J. Thompson, called on us again last Tuesday, and kindly gave us the results of some further experiments which he has been making in the manufacture of Cornstalk Molasses. He informs us that late in July he planted a number of hills of corn along the ridges of his potatoe-patch where the potatoes were missing, with a view to having late roasting-ears.—This corn supplied his family with late corn, but much the larger portion of the ears were allowed to remain on the stalks until it became hard enough to shell. After he had pulled the fodder from it, he discovered that there was still much juice in the stalks, and as his mill was ready and he had some leisure time, he determined to try the experiment of making molasses from stalks that had already yielded a crop of ears. Accordingly he cut up the stalks and stripped the corn from them which he fed to his hogs—he then expressed the juice, from which he succeeded in making ten gallons of molasses, even better than that which he had manufactured from the stalks from which the shoots had been removed—thus making his corn yield a double crop—first matured corn, then superior molasses.—*Southern Miscellany.*

A Notion on Newspapers.—A thousand times have we heard this question and answer: Two gentlemen meet. "What's the news?" asks one. "Nothing but what you see in the papers." They pass on about their business. Has it ever been noticed, that among the thousand benefits of a daily paper, not the least is, that it does away at one sweep with the tittle-tattle, gossip, street yarn, foolish exaggerations, scandal and news mongering, which once took up so much of the time of those who were always hearing or telling some new thing?—One real evil of social life is thus ended. The man rises in the morning, looks over the paper, and is satisfied that he knows all worth knowing of the passing history of the world. He has nothing to tell and nothing to hear further. He does not spend his time in giving information which his neighbor knows as well as himself—he is not annoyed in the midst of his business or pleasures, by the recital of affairs in which he takes no interest. The same with women. Curiosity is gratified without loss of time. The scandal of the day has not employed a hundred busy, meddling tongues [illegible] circulation and exaggeration. Conversation takes a higher tone. Principles [illegible]rals and taste are discussed. The [illegible]nem, the last book, the magazine, or [illegible]view, becomes the subject of conversation. Even in the minor matters of life, [illegible]y owes a large debt of gratitude to the [illegible]per.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Maternal Sympathy.—A late number of the Journal des Debats contains an extract from a work called "Russia in 1839," by the Marquis de Custine. In an introduction to this work, the author gives some curious and affecting details relating to the most disastrous period of the French Revolution. His grandfather and father were among the victims of that time, and perished on the scaffold. During the trial of the elder Custine, the younger being absent as French Ambassador in Prussia, his wife, a woman remarkable for her spirit and beauty, left her son, the author of this memoir, then an infant, in the country, and hastened up to Paris to use all her efforts to procure the deliverance of her father-in-law. The work says:—

"Every day she was present in the court, during his trial, sitting at his feet. Mornings and evenings she visited personally the members of the revolutionary tribunal and the members of the committee, and so great was the power of her beauty and the interest excited by her presence, that at one of the last sittings of the tribunal, the women in the gallery, though unused to tears, were seen to weep. The marks of sympathy which these furies gave to the daughter-in-law of Custine, irritated Fouquier-Tinville so much, that during the session he gave secret orders that the life of my mother should be secretly taken by the public assassins, as she descended the steps of the hall.

"The accused was re-conducted to his prison. His daughter-in-law, on leaving the tribunal, prepared to descend the steps of the palace to regain alone and on foot the carriage which was awaiting her in a distant street. No one dared to accompany her, at least openly, for fear of increasing the danger. Timid and shy as a hare, she had all her life an instinctive dread of a crowd. You know the steps of the palace of Justice—imagine that long flight of stairs, covered with masses crowded together of an angry populace, gorged with blood, and already too experienced, too accustomed to performing their execrable office, to draw back from one murder more.

"My mother trembling, stopped at the head of the steps. Her eyes commanded the place where Madame Lamballe had been massacred some months before. A friend of my father had succeeded in getting a note to her, while in court, to warn her to redouble her prudence, but this advice increased the danger instead of averting it. My mother's alarm being greater, she had less presence of mind, she thought herself lost, and this idea was almost fatal to her. If I tremble and fall as Madame Lamballe did, thought she, it is all over with me. The furious mob thickened incessantly about her path. 'It is Custine, it is the daughter-in-law of the traitor,' cried they on every side. Every outcry was seasoned with oaths and atrocious imprecations.

"How could she descend—how should she pass through this infernal crowd?—Some with drawn swords placed themselves before her, others without vests, their shirt sleeves turned up, were driving away their wives; this was the precursor of an execution; the danger increased. My mother thought, that if she exhibited the slightest mark of weakness, she should be thrown to the ground, and her fall would be the signal of her death. At last, casting her eyes around, she perceived one of the fishwomen, a most hideous looking creature, advancing in the middle of the crowd. This woman had a nursing infant in her arms. Impelled by the God of mothers, (a mother is something more than a woman,) she said to her, "What a pretty child you have there!"—"Take it," replied the mother, who, degraded as she was, understood every thing with a word or look, "you can give it back to me at the bottom of the steps."

"Maternal electrity had acted on the two hearts—the crowd felt it. My Mother took the child, embraced it, and made use of it as an Ægis against the enraged crowd.

"The man of nature resumed his rights over the man brutalized by the effects of social disease—the barbarians calling themselves civilized, were conquered by two mothers. Mine delivered, descends into the court of the Palace of Justice, crosses it, goes towards the square, without receiving a blow or the least injury. She reached the grating, and gave back the child to the person who lent it to her; and in the same moment they separated without speaking a single word. The place was not favorable for thanks or explanations. They said nothing to each other of their secrets. They never saw each other again! The souls of these two mothers will meet somewhere else."

Lowell.—They make nearly a *million and a quarter* yards of cotton cloth at Lowell per week, employing about 9,000 operatives, (6,375 females,) and use 434,000 pounds of raw cotton per week. The annual amount of raw cotton used is 22,568,000 pounds, enough to load 50 ships of 350 tons each; and of cotton manufactured 70,375,910 yards. 100 pounds of cotton will produce 85 yards of cloth.

[There is a mistake in the number of yards of cloth produced from 100 pounds of cotton. It should be about 300 yards.]

Influence of Knowledge.—The Danville (Kentucky) Tribune says that several of the leading Locofocos of Adair county oppose the common school system avowedly on the ground that it would cause all the youth to grow up Whigs! "We cannot but admit," says the Louisville Journal, "that there is very good ground for their apprehensions. If any Locofoco wishes his child to grow up in his politics, he had better keep the little fellow's mind as dark as a wolf's mouth.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Sir—Occasionally I have observed notices of distinguished men, made through the columns of the Whig presses in North Carolina, and have, in common with the friends of the Whig cause, been gratified to discover a disposition exhibited to place before the public, in a fair and impartial manner, the claims of very many distinguished men for the high station of Governor of our State. Indeed, it should be cause of gratulation to us all, that we have upon the side of constitutional liberty so many able advocates. I have no doubt that either of the gentlemen alluded to, in articles that have appeared recently in the public prints, would be acceptable to the Whigs. I do not hesitate to say, that if Mr. Graham, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Manly, Col. Joyner, Mr. Cherry, or any other that could be selected by a Convention, would do battle as all anticipate they would, we should meet with success. But while we examine the claims of these various gentlemen, and are disposed to do them entire justice, we should recollect there are others in our State, whose claims have not been presented as yet, and to whom the Whigs are as much indebted as to any individuals in North Carolina.

There is a gentleman in North Carolina, who has been a Whig, in the true and full sense of the word, to as great extent as any man in it. He has always been a resident of the State; although for a great portion of the time unknown to the political world, yet, imbibing in early life all the sentiments of the Republican School, he has acquired for himself the reputation of a most skilful advocate of Republican doctrines. In early life he adopted the medical profession, and acquired at one period perhaps as high reputation for skill in that profession as any gentleman in North Carolina. Subsequently, turning his attention to Agriculture, he outstripped all his competitors in that department. With a strong practical mind, well balanced in a judgment which has never failed him under any and all circumstances, he stands before the public in the attitude of an able representative of all that is practical and useful in political economy, as well as an expositor of the true policy that should guide every man in his individual capacity. Ardent in feeling and patriotism, he sought the first opportunity that presented itself, in the county which he has for many years represented in the Legislature of our State, to arrest the evil tendency of the doctrines of Locofocoism, and most signally defeated, by untiring zeal, the whole strength of the "Democracy," beating them often, when, with fearful odds against him, he was subjected to all the ills of contending with a most indomitable demagogue.—While in the State Legislature, he projected, and advocated with great ability, the system of popular education. He has stood by the Whig cause and Mr. Clay, until he has rendered himself obnoxious to these self-styled "Democrats," who moved en masse, at the last election, and defeated him by a small majority. Such is Dr. Frederick J. Hill of Brunswick county;—able, faithful, honest, true to the Constitution, North Carolina could not boast of a more exemplary character. Nurtured in the school of good morals, he has erected a standard of purity which all of us would do well to imitate. Indeed, wherever he goes, this principle of religion diffuses itself, and while it sheds a lustre upon him, throws back its bright features upon his associates.

OVERTON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PROGAMEAN CORRESPONDENCE. No. 6.

It is necessary to submit a word or two by way of explanation to the following Letters. They describe a *fete* which occurred here in other times, when the world was not as it is now, and men and women bowed not with crouching servility to tribunals, whose only claim to jurisdiction is reckless impudence. There *was* a time in this land of the South, when the Christian Cavalier, and not the Puritan, was the model of character: when around the social intercourse of life was thrown a fascinating charm, that elegance and taste and wit combined to decorate: when the lawyer, and the merchant, and the man of every employment, carried into the exercise of his daily pursuits as much of the spirit of the honest christian as is ever found in the busy walks of life, and bowed in prayer and praise to his merciful Heavenly Father as reverently and meekly as the veriest child, and yet blazoned not his devotion to the world, nor shook his head with holy horror, and retreated in ghastly affright when the purple Madeira mantled in the wine-cup, and the generous flow of soul united friends who had been estranged, and soothed proud spirits that had been roused into asperity by rude jostlings with their fellows.

And how fared the world in those days? Strange to say,—most strange, according to the teachings of modern philosophy,—things were much better then than now. There were not so many Benevolent Societies, it is true; but the desolate widow was never seen to weep in hopeless poverty. Like the cruse of oil of a lonely one of old, her basket and her storehouse were silently replenished, and in due time a smile of placid resignation stole faintly over the features where late despair had lowered gloomily.—The newspapers never told of General ——'s magnificent donation to a Hospital for superannuated Temperance Lecturers, or Squire ——'s bequest to a Society for depriving all Catholics of the rights of freemen: but the Church lamented not her crippled hands and empty treasury, and the secret sluices of benignant charity were never dry. Statesmen made not so many professions of patriotism, and the philanthropists of all nations met not then in a "World's Convention;" but treachery in Presidents was never heard of, and demagogues, instead of occupying the hall of the Senate, harangued only in village bar-rooms. A "virtuous public" had not then constituted itself a perpetual body-guard of virtue and truth, nor asserted its right to know all things, be they of never so private and delicate a nature, and to decide all controversies on its own showing of facts; but then there was less scandal talked, and fewer friends were separated by tale-bearers, and eves-dropping and peeping through keyholes were universally considered disreputable.

But I am prosing, and with that garrulity common to old men, saying much more than is necessary. Imagine then, my dear public, the days that I have sketched with so feeble a hand,—for it has trembled with emotion as I wrote,—and you have the scene of my tale before you. Some of the actors have long since gone to the silent tomb, and in Spring the long grass waves greenly above them in the lone Church yard. One, a dearly loved friend, I have myself followed to the tomb, where we buried him with military pomp, while our flag drooped, and the mournful strains of his dirge filled the air and died away in the distance as they followed the windings of the stream that flows around the last resting of our dead.

Others have been borne upon the stream of their fortunes far away, and in the sunny South have formed new associations; yet think you that they do not sometimes recur to the bright days when in our youth we together chased the butterfly pleasure, ere the beautiful gloss had been brushed from its wings. A few still linger here, "remnants of that dispersed band," and melancholy recallers of the past. In the hope that when this number meets their eyes, it may, in bringing back to them the memory of many happy hours, give them one other, I commit it to the printer.

Philo Thelu has only to say, that the above Preface to these Letters was written by the first Editor of this Correspondence before the change. Surely there cannot be a heart to which the plaintive tone of the Preface will not appeal, however some of its readers may differ from its author on his views of modern improvement.

LINA TO HER SISTER AT SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.*

Dear Bel: 'Tis after one o'clock, and the moon as it sets is gleaming brokenly through the tops of the pines that mourn so fitfully as they yield to the night breeze, and I am wearied with the excitement of constant pleasure throughout the day, and yet I think I ought to write to you. You must therefore look over my mistakes, even though you are at the head-quarters of grammar and propriety, and forbear to criticize your dear sissy's epistle. Laone, a week ago, issued invitations for a pleasure party, *a la nouvel systeme*. We were all invited to spend three days, and though we were told that when we came we might stay as much longer as we were pleased, we were asked not to come unless we did stay that long. With great tact she appended to each invitation a list of the guests, so that we all knew who we were to meet, and very much often depends on that. By agreement we all drove out this morning to breakfast, and I arrived first. Le Langue drove me out, and as we dashed along in the fresh pure morning air, it was quite pleasant to listen to his pungent sketches of character and his speculations on the result of our plans for pleasure.—"Frank Aston," said he, "is by no means understood here. Those who judge most favorably of him only give him credit for being originally of a strong mind, but accuse him of having frittered away his strength in trifling. Now, in fact, he has thought more than any man of his age in town, and is as well read as any. True, he has taken a low view of human nature, and thinks the great mass of mankind mere puppets for the amusement of the few sensible folks in the world, and would use them as he would chess-men. For all cant and mummery he has a perfect contempt, and the best point about him is that he always stops at contempt—he never *hated* any thing in his life. Le Gros Faineant, too, is under-rated; he is worth at least thirteen of Ned Jones, whom every body makes it a point to praise. Believe me, if Le Gros ever marries a smart woman, who will spur him up and lead him to direct his energies properly, he will make a more than ordinary man. And in truth, a great deal, Miss Lina, depends in every man's case upon whom he marries. Let a man of strong mind be captivated by a piece of painted barley-sugar,—a mere simpering, blushing, pretty trifler,—and he will never be worth a cent unless she contrives so to disgust him in the honey-moon as to show him what a fool he has made of himself.—He may then wake up, throw off her influence, and be after all a man. But then he must be a man of great firmness to do this, for it takes a Roman to resist the caresses and tears of a pretty woman, be she never so complete a fool. On the other hand, let a man of only good common sense marry an intelligent, firm-purposed woman, and he cannot fail in life—his success is certain." Thus rattling away, he so won upon my confidence that I imparted to him a grand scheme I have planned, and asked his assistance to carry it out, when he informed me that Frank Aston and himself had anticipated me, and suggested one or two improvements which were so striking that I had to adopt them at once. Think of it, dear Bel, that I, who have all my life been priding myself on my diplomacy and finesse, should have thus been surpassed. When we arrived, La Belle and Le Gros Faineant met us at the gate, La Belle all smiles and radiant with joy, and Le Gros evidently prepared to be more agreeable than he ever was in his life. After exchanging greetings, we stopped upon the steps to make observations on the other arrivals, and Lucy and Frank Aston in a few minutes came dashing up. Le Langue at once led Frank up to me, and told him of the treaty established between us, and Frank, to imitate an example of such candor, told me that it had been determined from the first to allure me to join the alliance, and that Le Langue had determined to drive me out for this very purpose. All a woman's pride at once rose up in my heart, and I swore revenge in an instant. I said nothing, however, but smiled very sweetly, as if I had been complimented. What an advantage, dear Bel, we women have over men in being so early [illegible] such perfect hypocricy! While we yet talking, La Joyeuse and the Bat Sam Green and La Reine arrived, and in a few minutes more the whole party had assembled, and La Belle led us to her room to prepare to take our seats at the breakfast table, while the gentlemen went into a committee on the probable state of the weather during the day.

After breakfast, we adjourned to the drawing room, and La Brillante and Le Langue at once commenced a running fire at each other, who soon enlisted nearly all of us on one side or the other. La Brillante rather raked him at first, and Frank Aston went to his aid; pique at the morning's confession made me join La Bril., and the Baron and Ned Jones went with me,—'twas the first time that *we* were allies. La Joyeuse and L'Anime joined the other side, and of course Fed West went over too, for unless L'Anime gets wings she cannot escape Fed. Thus arrayed, we had an animated fire of "bullets of the brain." Le Drole and Sam Green acted like pirates, discharging broadsides into the melee with a most philosophic indifference as to whom they wounded. Indeed, Sam Green has always been a phenomenon to me. If in an argument he starts out with any body else, before long he branches off, and is sure at the close to be quite as far from his friends as his enemies. Indeed, he quite resembles a politician I once heard of, who constantly took positions to hold his allies in check, and erected batteries to cover his enemies. Frank Aston tells me that he was just so in College. He never went with any party or took the same view of any subject that any body else did, and yet he was, as he is now, universally popular. How, indeed, Le Langue likes him as well as he does I never could conceive, but he almost swears by him; but I thought I could see that Frank Aston took a peculiar pleasure in letting his shafts fly at him.—Le Gros Faineant was perfectly delighted throughout the whole scene. He was very much like the Black Knight at the Tournament of Ashby-field, and took no part in the fray. He evidently felt best pleased though, when a particular fair one said her best things. They were about to gain the victory, I think, when La Belle Laone threw down her truncheon and stopped the conflict. Le Langue was determined to conquer La Brillante, if he was severely wounded in the effort, and after he had patiently borne the laugh a long time, he succeeded in turning it, and she gave up the offensive and fell back upon her own defence. Whenever a woman does this she is conquered, and at the conqueror's mercy. Women, in a contest of wit, always love to be the joker, and never the jokee, and as soon as they are so far foiled as to be driven to give up the attack and take to their defence, they begin to lose temper, (with which, Heaven knows, none us have been too liberally endowed,) and then all is gone. La Belle saw this, and therefore interfered to rescue us. What a dear, good girl she is! Le Langue understood it all, and coming up, laughingly whispered, "La Belle must not be the holder of the truncheon; Le Gros Faineant looks upon us all alike, and cares not how we tear each other; you must have him elected umpire of the lists." This called to my mind a discovery that I had made. Will you believe, Bel, that Le Gros has at last been smitten, and is desperately in love? It is so. La Belle told me this much of her brother's secret before I came out, but left me to guess with whom. Of course I watched the whilome saucy gentleman closely, and I think that I have discovered his ladye-love. In this way I will show Le Langue and Frank Aston that, smart as they are, a woman is yet more than a match for both of them, and that we will manage things here in defiance of them, and conquer them when we please. Le Gros shall be made umpire of the lists, since Le Langue wills it, and La Brillante and I shall even then do as we please, for we can find one to speak a spell-word which their own umpire shall not dare to disobey. My sheet is out, and I must postpone the remainder of my budget till to-morrow evening.

P. S. I wish you could be with us, my dear Bel, instead of poring over Pike and Murray; but you must wait patiently until Christmas. The song, you know, says

"My dear sissy, don't you cry,
Your sweet-heart will come by and by."

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

WHIG MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs of Wake was held in the City Hall on the 5th instant; when, on motion of *Johnson Busbee Esq.* Charles L. Hinton was unanimously called to the Chair, and Parker Rand appointed Secretary. After the Chairman had stated the object of the meeting, *Mr. C. C. Battle* moved that a committee of three be appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting, which was agreed to, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Battle, Miller and Hon. Richard Hines, who reported in a short time, through *Mr. H. W. Miller*, the following resolutions for the adoption of the meeting, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That the proposition to hold a State Convention on the 7th of December next, to nominate a Candidate on the Whig ticket for Governor, and appoint two State Delegates to the National Convention, which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 1st of May, 1844, meets our approbation, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint one hundred Delegates or more to said State Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That whilst we prefer our respected and patriotic fellow citizen Charles Manly, Esq. as a candidate for Govenor, and recommend him to the People throughout the State, as being well qualified for that station and eminently deserving their suffrages, we do, nevertheless, pledge ourselves to the support, and assure our friends that support shall be given cordially, to the nominee of the Convention, from whatever section of the State he may be selected.

3. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Whigs of the 5th congressional District to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to meet at Fayetteville, or some other place hereafter to be designated, to appoint at Delegate to the national Convention to be held at Baltimore in May next, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty persons to represent the Whigs of Wake in said District Convention.

4. *Resolved*, That to ensure a full and fair expression of the wishes of the Whig party throughout the State in the Convention to be held on the 7th of December next, we recommend to our political friends in each county in the State to hold meetings forthwith and send Delegates to said Convention.

5. *Resolved*, That HENRY CLAY, for his eminent public services, his ardent devotion to his Country, and his firm and able advocacy of the Republican Principles upon which our Constitution is founded, deserves the suffrages of his fellow citizens for the office of President, and we pledge ourselves to give him our most zealous support.

6. *Resolved*, That the Delegates appointed to represent the Whigs of this county in the State and District Conventions are hereby instructed to support no one as State or District Delegate to the National Convention who will not use all proper means to ensure the nomination of Henry Clay as the Candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency.

7. *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be constituted a Committee to appoint Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence in each Captain's district throughout the county.

The resolutions were agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman, in accordance with the 1st resolution, appointed the following persons as Delegates, viz:

Simmons J. Baker, Ruffin Tucker, George W. Haywood, Thomas J. Lemay, N. L. Stith, Col. S. P. Norris, Needham Norris, Richard Seawell, Jacob Mordecai, Sion Rogers, Joseph Scott, Turner Pullen, Mark A. Tate, Thomas Hicks, Man. Stevenson, Wms. Page, Solomon Allen, Johnson Busbee, Ransom Pool, Jonathan Pool, (son of William,) Nathaniel Warren, George D. Alston, John J. Lee, Rev. James P. Alford, Willis Thompson, Joseph Stewart, Wm. Rowland, jr., John Adams, Quinton Utley, Bradford Utley, Col. A. Jones, Samuel Whitaker, jr., Turner C. Utley, Drury King, Allen Adams, Jos. T. Hunter, Stephen Stevenson, Ransom Sugg, John W. Harris, Gen. Crenshaw, John D. Powell, Rufus Harrison, J. Fort, Giles Underhill, Samuel Horton, W. Ellis, Chas. Horton, Benjamin Horton, Dr. H. W. Montague, William F. Smith, Anderson Page, Moses King, W. C. Page, Willis R. McDade, Willie J. Fuller, William Yates, B. M. Yates, Leroy Mitchell, John Babb, H. G. Rogers, P. W. Dowd, John Whitehead, J. Utley, T. F. Debnam, Needham Price, W. H. Hood, W. Scarborough, R. W. Seawell, A. J. Foster, William Crenshaw, Booker Griffin, F. Broadwell, W. Horton, Clayton Lee, E. A. Janney, Jno. Ligon, Reuben Mitchell, Rev. Willie Atkinson, A. G. Banks, Nathaniel Myatt, Parker Rand, B. H. Jewell, Sylvanus Beasley, Robert Adams, John Hinton, Capt. Isham Hindon, Capt. James Allen, Wm. Spain, W B Tate, Rev Jas Dennis, Josiah Barbee, J Morris, Jno Hicks, Henry Hicks, Henry Thomas, J K Moore, J B Jones, Ezra Gill, James Jones, P S Rogers, Robt Jones, Gray Strickland, Capt R Page, Henry H Harris, John Griffis, Allen Jones, Capt Nathaniel Dunn, William Fort, John Shaw, Capt Calvin Shaw, Edward Chappell, Robt Halliberton, William Nichols, Col Allen Rogers, Capt P Brogden, John Ward, F C Geer, William Laws, Theo H Snow, J A Campbell, Col F H Reeder, Lt R Hardie, W R Gales, Col John H Manly, Hon George E Badger, Henry W Miller, A F Hughes, Gen Sam'l F Patterson, C C Battle, Dr F J Haywood, Robert Finlater, Dr Henry Seawell, James Litchford, jr, H W Heusted, Dr W H McKee, Gen R W Haywood, Dr Richard Haywood, Dr W G Hill, John R Harrison, Col W W Johnson, William Ashley, W J Ramsay, Alexander J Lawrence, John Buffaloe, Richard Hines, George W Mordecai, Thomas T Hogg, T M Oliver, A Williams, Richard Smith, A C Procter, William T Bain, S W Whiting, Wm Boylan, J H Cooke, Dr Sugg; and,

On motion of Gen. R. W. Haywood, the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates.

Mr. Hines moved that the Tuesday of Cumberland Superior Court be recommended as the day for holding the District Convention, which was agreed to.

Mr. Battle then introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we will organize a CLAY CLUB to be called the "*Wake Clay Club*," and that there be appointed a Committee of five to draft a Constitution for the Government of said Club, and report officers for the same, so soon as a meeting may be called by the Chairman of this meeting.

Resolved further, That our fellow-citizen, Henry W. Miller, Esq. be requested to deliver a public address before said Club so soon as it is organized, on the character and services of Henry Clay, and in exposition of the principles of the Whig Party.

The Chairman appointed the following persons to form the Constitution under the first resolution, viz: C. C. Battle, Captain Stephen Stevenson, Johnson Busbee, Parker Rand, and John W. Harris.

On motion of Mr. Ligon, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Commissioners for the use of the City Hall, and on the suggestion of Johnson Busbee, Esq., the Whig papers were requested to make public these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned, after short and pertinent addresses from several gentlemen present, who urged the necessity of action and organization in the Whig party throughout the State.

CHAS. L. HINTON, *Chairman.*

PARKER RAND, *Secretary.*

The Chairman will appoint the Committee under the 3d resolution hereafter.

Drowned.—George Philips, Sheriff of Ashe county, was drowned in the Yadkin River a few days ago, on his return home from Raleigh, whither he had beed to settle his public accounts. His saddlebags lost in the river.—*Ashborough Citizen.*

Tennessee.—The Legislature of this State met at Nashville on Monday week, all the members being present except one. Josiah M. Anderson was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Daniel L. Barringer Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The tone of the Van Buren Journals toward those who prefer Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency is becoming more bitter and threatening. The *Evening Post* of yesterday warns Mr. Calhoun that if his friends are much longer allowed to urge his claims with so much violence and determination he will be likely to lose 'the hope of the support of the democracy of this State at any future period, under almost any possible contingency.' This is an echo of the threat of the Democratic Review, that if Mr. Calhoun did not withdraw now and allow Mr. Van Buren to walk over the course as his friends desire, he should never receive the support of the Loco-Focos hereafter. This seems to be the plan now adopted, and we shall probably soon have a general declaration of war by the Van Buren section against Mr. Calhoun unless he withdraw his name from the list of candidates to be presented at the National Convention. We shall see what Mr. Calhoun's friends have to say to this.—*Tribune.*

The Revenue at New York.—The New York Express says: "The receipts from customs in the city for the quarter ending on the 30th ultimo, amount to $4,484,000. This sum bears its usual proportion to the whole amount received at the other ports, and by some, therefore, it is estimated that the total amount for the quarter will not be less than seven and a half millions."

India Cotton.—The falling off (says the New York Express) in the supply of India cotton imported into England will be very considerable. In 1842 the quantity reached 355,000 bales; this year it is estimated that the quantity will not be over 200,000 bales. This is an item of considerable importance in estimating the stock of cotton in Europe, as the supply must be made up from the growth of the United States.

The Natchez Free Trader publishes a letter from one of the men who went to India for the purpose of introducing the cultivation of cotton. This letter represents the experiment as so far unsuccessful, and expresses the opinion that it can never succeed.

Dr. Lewis F. Linn, Senator in Congress from Missouri, was found dead in his bed at St. Genevieve, on the 3d inst. Cause, affection of the heart.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The annual statements of Commerce and Navigation to the 30th Sept. 1842, have just been completed at the Treasury Department. They show that, for the year ending that day, the Exports amounted to $104,691,534; the Imports to $100,162,087;—showing a balance of Exports over Imports of more than four and a half millions.

Of the Exports, $92,969 996 were of domestic, and $11,721,538 of foreign articles. Eighty millions were imported and eighty-eight millions exported, in American vessels, and the balance in foreign vessels.

Of the domestic articles exported there were of products of

The Sea,	$2,823,0[illegible]
The Forest,	5,518,28[illegible]
Agriculture, (animal and vegetable)	4,856,07[illegible]
Ditto,	11,903,65[illegible]
Tobacco,	9,540,73[illegible]
Cotton,	47,593,46[illegible]
Manufactures,	9,472,00[illegible]

It is a source of gratification to perceive that our domestic exports are constantly increasing, as the following table will show:—

Years.	Average annual dom. exports.	Av. annual imports.
1821–4 four years,	$47 837 721	$75,988,9[illegible]
1825–8 do.	57 397,954	87,357,1[illegible]
1829–32 do.	59 894,198	87,397,6[illegible]
1833–6 do.	89 861 905	143,628,8[illegible]
1837–40 do.	102 223 686	130,982,8[illegible]
1841–2 two years,	99,676,359	114,054,1[illegible]

Elijah Spencer.—Our readers recollect the arrest and confinement of Elijah and Harbert Spencer, (father and son,) last spring under a charge of burning Montgomery court-house, and their recent escape from the Jail of that county. We were favored a few days ago with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee to his brother in this place, stating that the old man, Elijah, in passing the neighborhood of the writer in his flight, was attacked suddenly with disease (fever we believe,) and died but a day or two before the date of the letter. It was understood and believed there that the young man Harbert had passed through that section of country in his flight to Texas.—*Ashborough Citizen.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 18.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	39 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	[illegible]
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	23 a 25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	6 50 a 6 85	Rags,	5
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	$[illegible]
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 22
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	8 a 10	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	8 cts. per yd
30 inch do. (heavy.)	6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	15

REMARKS.—Business continues dull. Cotton has declined a little, but is in active demand to-day at 6 50 a 6 85. Flour is dull at 4 to 4 50. Bacon is lower, sales making at 6½ to 7. We have no change to notice in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 11.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 5 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—The latest sales of turpentine were at 2 dollars; do. of tar at 1 12. The quantity of each coming in is moderate.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber has been sold generally at 5½ for some days. Nothing heard of worth reporting in the lumber line.

500 sacks Liverpool Salt sold at 1 40 to 1 50.

The past week has been rather a quiet one in wholesale operations.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—October 10.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12; Cotton 5½ a 8; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 12½ a 4 25; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

The receipts of Cotton at the Southern markets are about half the quantity to same dates last year.

At New York, Cotton quiet, no disposition to purchase, though prices sustained. Whiskey 24 to 25. Wheat 94 to 95. Corn 50 to 52. Flour 4 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED on the 13th. Lighters from Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for H & E J Lilly, E J Hale, Dr B Robinson, J H & J Martine, D Gee, W McL McKay, Rockfish Co, A W Steele, J D Starr, J C Thompson & Co, and J Dodd, of this place; and for John F Phifer, C Phifer, Humphrey & Gaither, J F & C Phifer, M Brown, Dr W F Holt, Springs, Allison & Young, S I. Howell, Cress & Boger, W J McConnell, J J Horne, W T Horne, Bethel & Blackwell, David Huffman, Thos Saunders & Co, J W Thomas, T W Sparrow, Craven & McCain, C B Wheeler, Lexington Company, and W Peck, of the interior.

ARRIVED, October 14, Lighters from Steamer Henrietta and B. Rush, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh & Son, Stuart & McGary, C. J. Orrell, D. Johnson, H. L. Myrover & Co., S. J. Hinsdale, Cook & Troy, T. S. Lutterloh, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, Phœnix Co., D. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray, Miss M. A. Rhodes, J. D. Starr, B. Rose, G. W. McDonald, Jas. Dodd, J. Huske & Son, and A. Jessup, of this place; and for J. Whitehed, Mrs. Porter, R. Reid, Johnson & Reid, G. Boarr, J. Faw & Co., W. F. Watts & Co., W. C. & J. A. Parks, Humphrey & Gaither, J. Hargrave, G. W. Brown & Co., M. Brown, Cress & Boger, J. & W. M. Murphy, Jenkins & Biles, R. C Allison, B. Oats, C. B. Wheeler, J. F. & C. Phifer, L. Springs, Rev. Owen, H. R. Dusenberry, W. W. Elms, W. Mule, R. W. Fuller, W. G. Webb, and M. Autry, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 4.—Brigs Proxy from Charleston, Jefferson from Boston; Schrs. C. E. Thorn from N. York, Hydaspe from Thomaston, Constitution from Philadelphia. 6.—Brig Alwilda from New York; Schrs. North Carolina from Philadelphia, Tioga from New York. 8.—Schr. King from New Bedford. 9.—Brig Electro from Charleston.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1843.

Daniel McNeill *versus* Daniel Graham.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the lands levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1843.

J. McLAURIN.

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PROPOSALS TO REVIVE

THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN,

At Asheborough, Randolph County, N. C.

BENJ. SWAIM, former Editor and Proprietor.

PROVIDED a sufficient number of Subscribers be obtained by the 1st of October next, I propose to resume the publication of this paper on the same terms as heretofore, viz:—To publish it weekly, on a super royal sheet of good paper, well printed: Its columns devoted to News, Politics, (on the good old Whig principles,) Religion, (without sectarianism,) Morality, Agriculture, Economy, Industry, Temperance, Justice, Law, Forms of Process and Instruments of Writing, Legislative Proceedings, Anecdotes, &c. &c., so as to make it emphatically a good Family Newspaper.

The subscription price is $2 00 per annum in advance, or within three months from the date of the first number received—or $3 00 after the expiration of that time.

B. SWAIM.

Asheborough, N. C., August 1843.

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and E. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The [illegible] stock, embracing about three thousand [illegible] patterns and colorings, has just been received; [illegible] fresh, and comprises all the latest and choi[illegible] to which will be constantly added all the [illegible] new styles which appear, many of which [illegible] had

Catalogues of [illegible] corresponding variation of the market, [illegible] be forwarded to the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.

New York, July 1, 1843. 62-1y-pd

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins prime Grayson BUTTER. Also, a few hundred lbs. New BUCKWHEAT, just received and for sale by

Oct. 17. JONES & DUNN.

DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

THE Meetings of the Dialectic Society of Fayetteville will be resumed on Friday Evening next, 20th inst. The members will please take notice.

A. G. STACY, Sec'y.

October 18, 1843. 1w

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627.000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast, *on as good terms as other unboubted Companies.*

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1843. 76-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 54 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 4th of November, 1843.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,500, 40 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 55, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 11th of November, 1843.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, 25 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00

Ditto	ditto	25 half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter ditto	32 50

40,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class P, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 18th of Nov'r, 1843.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$40,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,255, $2,200, $2,000, $1,900, $1,800, $1,700, $1,600, 10 prizes of $1,000, 10 of $500, 10 of $300, 15 of $200, 40 of $150, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00

Ditto	ditto	26 half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter ditto	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 56, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 25th of Nov'r, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,367, 6 prizes of $1,500, 100 prizes of $1,000, 110 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00

Ditto	ditto	26 half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,

Washington City, D. C., or Richmond, Va.

October 16, 1843. 76-1d-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

To the Whigs of Cumberland.

Two important objects requiring attention, call for a meeting at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday afternoon the 6th day of November next, being the first day of Superior Court, at 3 o'clock. You are respectfully invited, therefore, to meet at the above time and place, and appoint Delegates to the District Convention to assemble on the next day, (for the appointment of a Delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore,) and to appoint Delegates to the State Convention on the 7th of December for the Nomination of a Candidate for Governor.

October 17.

☞ At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee of North Carolina, on the 3d October, 1843,

Resolved, That a Convention of the Whig Party be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for Governor, and for choosing two Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

R. HINES, *Ch'n.*

J. HARRIS, *Sec'y.*

We call the special attention of our Whig readers, not only in this county, but in other counties also, to the facts stated in the above notices, viz: that the State Convention for the nomination of our Candidate for Governor, is to meet in Raleigh on Thursday the 7th day of December next; and that our District Convention, to appoint a Delegate to the National Convention, will be held in this town on Tuesday the 7th day of November.

The Whigs of the Counties of Moore, Chatham, Wayne, and Johnston, are particularly requested to hold their meetings without delay, that there may be full Delegations to the District Convention.—Wake has already directed the appointment of her Delegates, and Cumberland will have hers duly on the ground.

In regard to the State Convention, the time is so short, (only seven weeks,) that the matter should be at once attended to. In former cases, public opinion had so distinctly pointed out *the* candidate of the Whig party, that it was less necessary to have every section of the State represented in Convention. Yet the attendance has always been large and highly respectable. How much more important is it on this occasion, when so many true men are brought forward, that there should be a full and free interchange of opinion, and a unanimous determination of every county and neighborhood, to unite heartily in the support of that one who may be acceptable to a majority of the party, as expressed through their Delegates. Come forward to the primary meetings, therefore, and give expression to your own wishes, that they may be felt in the Convention. After that body shall have made a selection, it will be too late to complain, or wish it otherwise than as then decided. Come forward, therefore, now. Let every County be represented, that we may have such an assemblage as will inspire confidence and command respect.

More Good News!

The Victories in Georgia and Maryland are not all that the Whigs have to rejoice over. PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, though possibly not fully redeemed at this election, have thrown so much weight into the Whig scale, that we can calculate upon them in the great contest of 1844. The tide has turned, and it will bear HENRY CLAY in triumph to the Presidential Chair.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the city of Philadelphia John M. Scott, Esq. (Whig) has been re-elected Mayor by a majority of 2,609. The entire city Whig ticket for the Legislature and Select and Common Council is also elected. The Whig majority last year was 1,058.

Morton McMichael (Whig) is elected Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia by 1,770 majority. His majority in the city was 3 393 votes.

In the 1st Congressional district, Edward J. Morris (Whig) is elected by 386 majority. Whig gain.

In the 2nd district, Jos. R. Ingersoll (Whig) is re-elected by a majority of 2,261. Last year 832.

In the 3d district, Jno. T. Smith (Loco) is elected by a majority of 851, which is 20 more than last year.

In the 4th district, Charles J. Ingersoll (Loco) is re-elected by 663 votes, nearly 400 less than last year.

In the 5th, Jacob S. Yost (Loco) is elected.

In the 6th, Mr. Jenks (Whig) is elected over Davis, Loco—a Whig gain.

In the 7th, Mr. McIlwane (Whig) is elected by a majority of 378—a Whig gain.

In the 8th, the entire Whig ticket has prevailed, by majorities averaging from 800 to 1,000. Mr. Brown (Whig) is re-elected to Congress.

In the 9th, John Ritter, Loco, is elected.

In the 10th and 11th, Broadhead and Bidlack, Locofocos, are elected.

In the 13th, Gen. Frick, Whig, has beaten Snyder, the late member—Whig gain.

In the 14th, Ramsey, Whig, by 300 majority.

In the 15th, Dr. Nes (Independent) has beaten the regular Locofoco candidate 600 votes. Ness is in favor of the Tariff and Distribution.

In the 16th, Black, Loco, elected.

In the 17th, Irwine, Whig—Whig gain.

In the 18th, Andrew Stewart (Whig.)

In the 19th, Henry D. Foster, Loco, is elected.

In the 20th, Dickey, Whig.

In the 21st, William Wilkins, Loco.

12th, 22d, 23d, and 24th Districts not heard from. The result so far is, that 10 Whigs, 9 Locos, and 1 Independent Loco, are elected to Congress.

The Legislature is doubtless Loco by a reduced majority; but in the popular vote the Whigs have gained 14,322 in 21 counties.

The Philadelphia Mercury says of the result, after a long exhortation upon giving up men for the sake of harmony,—

"Were we not already sufficiently understood, we should speak more plainly. We should say—VAN BUREN must be given up; because it is evident that neither he or his friends, *par excellence*, can unite the party sufficiently against the Whigs. They may be the dominant Democratic faction, and as such, be more powerful than any other *one* Democratic faction; but they are certainly not more powerful than the Whigs, *plus* the other Democratic factions, which the Plebeian, the Globe, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and other leading Van Buren papers have already thrown overboard and classed among the Whigs, in the vain hope of being able to achieve the victory without them.

OHIO.

But few returns received, but they are cheering enough. Harper, Whig, is elected to Congress in the 14th district by 850 majority. Florence and Johnson, Whigs, in the 9th and 13th. Florence beats Medill, the late Locofoco member, and Johnson beats Barker—both Whig gains.

Ridgway, Whig, is elected in the 10th District, where, last year, the Locofoco majority was 1168.

The notorious Dr. Duncan is elected in the Cincinnati District without regular Whig opposition. McCaughn and Morris, Locos, are elected in other Districts.

NEW JERSEY.

The only drawback to all this good news, is the very unexpected defection of New Jersey, in which the Whigs have but one out of five Congressmen, 6 out of 18 Senators, and 23 out of 58 Assembly men. The Tyler papers claim the victory as theirs. They assert that the State has been carried by Capt. Tyler and Capt. Stockton,—(the latter is a Captain in the Navy, an immensely wealthy and influential citizen of New Jersey, who has strained every nerve for Tyler.) They affirm that New Jersey will give her vote to Tyler in the Locofoco Convention.

GEORGIA.—The result in this State is even better than we anticipated. 86 counties are heard from, in which the majority for the Whig Governor is 3,998. Seven counties remain to be heard from, which gave a Locofoco majority of 788 in 1841.—Should they have voted now as then, the Whig majority will be 3,210. But it will doubtless reach 3,500. The two Whig Congressmen are elected by about the same majority.

In the Legislature, the Whigs have gained, so far, 61 members, and lost 4. The majority on joint ballot will be 70 or 80. As far as heard from, the Whigs have elected 177, and the Locos 104 members.

Georgia has once more wheeled into the line of Whig Clay States!

First Gun from Delaware.—An Extra from the office of the Delaware State Journal announces that in Wilmington City the Whigs have elected *six* members of the Common Council out of *seven*. This is the *first time in five years that they have had a single member!*

FROST.—The first frost of the season, in this region, was observed on Saturday last, the 14th inst. On the next morning, we saw *Ice*.

The Yellow Fever is still raging in New Orleans and Mobile. The deaths by that and other diseases, are about 10 to 20 in New Orleans, and from 1 to 10 in Mobile, daily.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—It is said that several Foreign Missions are to be vacated. Col. Todd is to return from Russia, Mr. Jenifer from Austria, Mr. Barrow from Portugal, and Mr. Everett from England. Mr. Wise is spoken of for the Austria Mission, Mr. Spencer for the Russian, and Mr. Rencher of N. C. for the Portuguese. It is said not to be settled who will go to London.

We have reason to know that Mr. Rencher has accepted the appointment of Charge de Affairs to Portugal. It was offered to him a year ago, and refused, because his acceptance would involve the removal of the incumbent. He having now resigned, the offer is renewed, and accepted.

Whilst we can have no sympathy with Mr. Rencher's politics, we accord to him most cheerfully the credit of superior abilities, gentlemanly bearing, and perfect sincerity in his friendship for Mr. Tyler. These are qualities which deserve respect, whatever may be an individual's politics.

INVITATION TO MR. CLAY.—A Convention was held in the Mountain District of North Carolina, on the 3d inst., to make arrangements to invite Mr. Clay to visit that section of the State on his way to Raleigh next Spring. There were 60 Delegates present, some from each of the eleven counties of the District, viz: Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Yancey, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford and Cleaveland.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to appoint a committee of eleven, to extend the invitation, and, if accepted, to give Mr. Clay a Public Dinner at Asheville at such time as may suit his convenience. The following were appointed the Committee:—

Col. B. S. Gaither of Burke, Col. J. G. Bynum of Rutherford, N. W. Woodfin, Esq. of Buncombe, Gen. A. F. Gaston of Yancey, A. L. Erwin, Esq. of McDowell, Col. John Baxter of Henderson, Dr. W. J. T. Miller of Cleaveland, Col. A. R. S. Hunter of Cherokee, Jacob Siler of Macon, Gen. Edmund Jones of Caldwell.

Another Committee of fifty was appointed to make arrangements for the Dinner.

A resolution was adopted, providing for the selection of a Delegate to the National Convention, at a District Convention to be held at Asheville during the Spring Superior Court.

The following resolutions, introduced by Col. John Gray Bynum, were also adopted:—

Resolved, That the Hon. HENRY CLAY of Kentucky is our first, our last, and our only choice, and that the Whigs of the "*Western Reserve*" will give him a larger majority than they did the lamented Harrison in 1840.

Resolved, That as our success in the approaching canvass depends much upon the dissemination of correct information among the people, we recommend the formation of Clay Clubs in each County in the State, to procure and circulate documents connected with the important measures involved in the next Presidential Election.

TWO LETTERS.—The same mail brought us the annexed Letters from Mr Clay and Mr Calhoun, both on the Tariff. Mr Clay's is addressed to Mr Bronson, of Lagrange, Geo., and Mr Calhoun's to a gentleman of Charlotte, N. C.:—

ASHLAND, September 13, 1843.

Dear Sir: I received your favor, addressing some inquiries to me, in respect to the policy of protecting American interests. On that subject I have very frequently publicly expressed my sentiments, within the last two years. In the Senate of the United States, early last year, I fully expressed my views, and what I said was published. About the same time, I communicated them in the answer which I transmitted to a letter, addressed to me, by a Committee of the Legislature of New York, which was also published. I again expressed my opinion, in reply to a letter which I received from a fellow citizen of Philadelphia, requesting me to state the principles of the Whig party. A statement of them as understood by me, was accordingly made, and it is now conspicuously published at the head of many newspapers. The last expression of my opinion is contained in a letter which I recently addressed to Nashville, and of which I now transmit you a copy. If you had seen these various expressions of the opinions which I hold on the subject of your letter, I presume you would not have deemed it necessary to address me.

The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a Tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the compromise act, I think, that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties, imposed on Foreign imports. And I believe that, in establishing a Tariff of those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made, as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests.

I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; that of 1828 was eminently deserving that denomination. I was not in Congress when it passed, and did not vote for it: but, with its history, and with the circumstances which gave birth to it, I am well acquainted. They were highly discreditable to American legislation, and I hope for its honor, will never be again repeated.

After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the compromise act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the Extra Session of 1841, which I supported, was confined to the free articles. I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it imposes, are lower than those in the act of 1832. And without intending to express my opinion upon every item of this last tariff, I would say, that I think the provisions, in the main, are wise and proper. If there be any excesses or defects in it, (of which I have not the means of judging) they ought to be corrected.

My opinion, that there is no danger hereafter of a High Tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact, that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their infancy, they needed a greater measure of protection; but, as they grow and advance, they acquire strength and stability, and, consequently, will require less protection. Even now, some branches of them are able to maintain, in distant markets, successful competition with rival foreign manufactures.

Hoping that this letter may be satisfactory to you, and afford all the information you desire, and tendering my grateful acknowledgments for the friendly feelings and sentiments entertained by you towards me,

I am, with great respect, your obedient serv't,
H. CLAY.

There's an honest letter, to all of which every true Whig will assent. It is plain and to the point. Mr Clay is in favor of raising the revenue "necessary for the economical and honest administration of government" by a Tariff. Who is not? Who is for the alternative—Direct Taxation? He is for a Tariff that will so discriminate as to afford a reasonable incidental protection to our national interests. But he is not for a high Tariff, and has shown by his acts that he is not—(which is more than his opponents can say.) He does not fear that we shall ever have a high Tariff, and gives a satisfactory reason why he does not fear it.

Let us now turn to Mr Calhoun's letter. The Charlotte Jeffersonian says, that the gentleman who wrote to Mr Calhoun, informed him, "that his enemies in this section of country were declaring, that he favored the doctrine that Congress has the right to lay discriminating duties—that is, to tax one article of foreign manufacture high, and another low, as the interest or caprice of a majority of Congress may dictate," and asked him to say in writing whether or no he entertained such views. Here is his reply:—

FORT HILL, Sept. 24, 1843.

Dear Sir: You are right in reference to my opinions on the Tariff. I deny the right of imposing any duties but for revenue, or to make any *discrimination* but on revenue principles. I also deny the right of raising revenue, but for the Constitutional and economical objects of the Government.

I have recently expressed the same opinions in answer to a letter from Louisiana, that I see has been published. You will find them fully and strongly expressed in my speeches, of which a volume has been recently published by the Harpers in New York.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

It might be deemed sufficient by some, in refutation of this sweeping denial of all right to impose "any duties but for revenue," to refer to the first Tariff law ever passed under this government, viz: that of May 1789, in which it is expressly declared, in the act itself, to be for the support of government, payment of the public debt, "*and the encouragement and* PROTECTION *of domestic manufactures;*"—to the fact, that this law was passed immediately after the Constitution was formed, and by many of those who served in the Convention by which it was adopted, and was approved by GEORGE WASHINGTON. And further that every President of the United States, from Washington down to Tyler, has asserted the right to discriminate in favor of American interests.

But as these authorities might not be deemed sufficient by Mr. Calhoun and his followers, the Free Traders, we will array Mr. Calhoun himself against Mr. Calhoun. We need not go back to 1816, when by his influence and arguments a high protective Tariff was passed, but will ask, if, as he says, Congress has no right to discriminate "but on revenue principles," how he can justify the vote which he gave, if we mistake not, in favor of exempting Tea and Coffee from any duty at all? He cannot say that this was "on revenue principles." If Congress has no right to discriminate but on such principles, then it has no right to tax Silk or Broadcloth any higher than it taxes Tea or Coffee. The exemption of these, whilst other things are taxed, is "a discrimination" for other than revenue purposes.

It is the great evil of all abstractionists, that their principles and their practices can never be reconciled. The former are little better than *humbug;* but the latter must sometimes be made to conform to the rules of common sense and experience.

SENATOR HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.—If the Whigs were disgusted, and moderate men grieved, at the *temper* of Mr. Senator Haywood's late speech at Charlotte, all must be mortified at the want of historical accuracy, amounting to unpardonable misrepresentation, of which, it appears, he is guilty in regard to the School law. "A Whig," in the Highland Messenger, has exposed most clearly, this second edition of the trickery of "A Freeman," whose attempt to defeat Mr. Deberry by falsifying the record, is well remembered here. Here is what Mr. Haywood says on the Common School question:—

"The Legislature of North Carolina, in 1836, was democratic; the State at that time devoted to the Literary fund, to accumulate for the benefit of free schools, about two millions of dollars; the income of which was to be afterwards paid to the Counties, according to the number of *white children* in each. This rule of division was an old one—a just one. It was a rule, however, by which the western Counties were entitled to the largest share of the fund, for the obvious reason that they had the most white children to educate, and of course more need for the means to do it with. The first year the Whig politicians get a majority, though the western people elect that majority, the law was altered, and the rule prescribed was to distribute according to territory, and then the *west gained another loss.* But in 1840, the Whig politicians got an immense majority, and the rule for distributing the school fund was again changed, so as to apportion it according to *Federal population*, and then the *west gained still further loss.*"

Mr. Haywood here leads his hearers to believe, that the Democratic Legislature of 1836 was entitled to the honor of originating the School Fund. Whereas, the truth is, that the Fund was created eleven years before, in 1825, and a corporation appointed to manage it. There was set apart, at that time, the dividends from all Bank and Navigation Stock then owned, or thereafter to be acquired, by the State, the tax on retailers, the balance of the agricultural fund, all moneys derived from entries of vacant lands, all the Swamp Lands belonging to the State, and $21,090 paid for Indian reservations. The act further declared, that "Whenever, in the opinion of the Legislature, the said fund shall have sufficiently accumulated, the proceeds thereof shall be divided among the several counties, in proportion to the *free white papulation* of each, *(not white children)* to be managed and applied in such way as the Legislature shall direct."

This was the origin of the Common School Fund, and not the Democratic Legislature of 1836.

The Legislature of 1836, however, largely added to the Fund, by giving to it, not two millions of dollars, as stated by Mr. Haywood, but $200,000 in cash to drain the Swamp Lands, 3058 shares in the Bank of the State, and 5000 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, (of which, however, the dividends on 704 shares had already been appropriated in 1825.) So that in truth the sum granted in 1836 was only about one million of dollars.

The remainder of the Statement of "A Whig," we give in his own words, as it embodies quotations from the Journals of the Legislature:—

Mr. Haywood says that "about two millions of dollars was devoted to the common school fund at this time, (which I think is incorrect in amount) and that the Legislature of 1836 was democratic," leaving the strong inference to be drawn that this was a democratic measure, passed by a democratic Legislature, when he well knew the fact, that the law of 1836 originated with a Whig, was reported by a Whig committee, and was passed into a law by the Whigs in both houses. But as I am controverting the position taken by one of our grave and truthful Senators, permit me to fortify my position by a reference to the Journals of the House of Commons of 1836, at page 488, where a committee is raised upon this subject, consisting of Messrs Williamson, Hill, Granberry, Hoskins, and Satterthwaite, (all of whom but Mr. Williamson were Whigs) and at page 499, when Mr. Williamson, as chairman, reported a bill "to drain the swamp lands of this State, and to create a fund for common schools." (This committee was appointed by the honorable gentleman himself, as speaker of House of Commons, and from its political complexion, I infer that he was not *then* so desirous that himself and his political friends should share in the responsibility of this measure.)

The test upon this bill you will find at page 500, when it passed its second reading by 68 to 22. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. *Adams*, Averitt, *Brummell*, Boyd, *Cammell, Clayton, Clement*, Cotton, *Covington, Cox*, Crawford, Critz, *Davenport, Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Gales, Gary, Gee, Gillespie, Gilliam, Grady, Graham, Granberry, Guthrie, W. Harris*, Hartley, Henry, *Hill*, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, *Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Jefferson, E. Jordan*, Kenan, *J. A. King, N. J. King, W. B. Lane, Lindsay*, Maclin, *C. H. Matthews, Maultsby, E. P. Miller, Moore, McAllister, McClanahan*, McNeill, McRae, Nye, *Patton, J. H. Perkins, Pinkston, Pritchard*, Rane, *Rayner*, Roberts, Simpson, Sloan, *Smallwood*, Smith, Stallings, *Swift*, Ward, Watson, Williamson. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. *Bedford*, Chambers, Coor, Daniel, George, *W. S. Harris*, Hooker, Howerton, Irion, Judkins, J. W. Lane, J. F. Lee, *J. Mathews, W. J. Miller*, Moye, Roebuck, Spiers, Stockard, Thomas, Tomlinson, R. Whitley, K. Whitley—showing that 46 Whigs voted for the bill and 5 against it, and 22 Democrats for it and 17 against it. The vote in the Senate, (Page 231) was 27 to 10. Those in the affirmative were Messrs. *Albright, Barnett*, Bryan of Craven, *Bryan* of Carteret and *Jones, Burney, Carson, Davidson*, Dobson, *Gudger, Hargrave*, Hussey, *Joyner, Kelly*, Marsteller, Mitchor, Moody, Mosely, *Moye, Moore*, McCormick, *Myers, Polk*, Reinhardt, Sanders, *Spruill, Taylor* and *Williams*. Those in the negative were Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bunting, Cowper, Exum, Houlden, MOREHEAD, Reid, RIDDING and Whitaker—showing that 19 Whigs voted in favor of the bill and but 2 against it, while but 8 Democrats voted for and 8 against it. These are the facts connected with the law of 1836, referred to by the honorable gentleman, and the public can now decide, how far he was justifiable in boasting that this law had been passed by a Democratic Legislature. His next position was, that the law of 1836 provided for paying the school fund to the several counties according to the number of *white children* in each, and that the Whigs had changed it to *federal population* to the prejudice of the Western Counties. By referring to the act of 1836, Revised Statutes, page 279, you will find that there is no such rule of division provided in said law, nor any reference made as to the mode of distributing the fund—and "that the old rule of division," existed *alone* in the imagination of the gentleman. In his zeal to awaken the prejudice of the western people against *their representation* in the Legislature of 1840, and to hold them responsible for violating the imaginary provisions of the law of 1836, by adopting the federal basis of the school law of 1840, he has forgotten to look into the record and see which of the political parties is responsible for this feature in that law. I will, however, open the Journals for his inspection, and his party may have all the laurels they will gain by its exhibition. At the meeting of the Legislature of 1840, the school law of the preceding session had been but partially put into operation, and so obviously defective that all conceded it must be amended. For this purpose, a joint select committee was raised, who reported a bill for the establishment and better regulation of common schools, in which they adopted (in conformity with the act of 1825,) *white population*, as the basis of division among the several counties. Which bill after undergoing many alterations, resulted in the present school law. Upon the second reading of this bill in the Senate, a motion was made to strike out white population, wherever it occurred, and insert *federal population*.—This proposition was resisted by the western members with firmness and ability, but it succeeded by a vote of 25 to 21. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Arrington, Bond, Cooper, Edwards, Ethridge, Faison, Hawkins, Hill, Houlder, *Moye*, Pasteur, Pollock, Reid, *Selby, Shephard*, Sloan, *Speed, Spiers, Johnson*, Larkin, Melvin, *Spruill*, Whitaker and Wilson. Those in the negative were Messrs. *Albright, Bynum, Clingman, Gaither, Hargrave, Hellen, Kerr, Milchor, Mitchell, Moore, Montgomery, Morehead, Myers*, Orr, *Parks, Puryear, Riblin, Waddell*, Ward, Williams and *Worth*—showing 17 Democrats and 9 Whigs who were in favor of federal population, and 17 Whigs and 4 Democrats who were in favor of white population—see Journal, page 199. When this bill reached the Commons an effort was again made to restore white population as the basis of division, and a motion *made to strike out federal population*, which was lost by a vote of 52 to 62.—Those voting in favor of striking out were Messrs. *Burringer, Brall, Boyd, Boyden, Brannock, Brower, Brummell, Bryan, J. P. Caldwell*, Cardwell, *Carson, Clegg, J. M. Covington; Douk*, Fleming, *Franklin, J. Graham*, Graves, *Gray, Jefferson*, Holland, *H. C. Jones*, C. Jones, *Kreuer*, Killiam, *King, W. B. Lane, Silly, Mendenhall, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills*, Monday, *Morris*, Morrow, *Murchison, McCollum, McLaughlin, McMillan, Neal, Patton, Pemberton, P. Pendexter, Siler*, L. Walker, J. Walker, *Whitehead, F. Williams, Withers, Young*, Zigler, *Winslow*—52. of whom 40 were Whigs, and 12 Modern Democrats, (see Journal, page 654.) I now appeal to the public to decide whether I have not successfully controverted the position taken by the honorable Senator, and whether the Whig party is entitled to the credit of the law of 1836, and are not responsible for the *federal population basis*, in the school law of 1840, and that Mr. Haywood, claimed credit for the Democratic party for that which they were not entitled, and cast reflections upon the Whigs that were not merited. If the present school law is odious to the democratic party, why did they not favor us with its repeal or modification at the last session, when they had a decided majority in each house. I must, however, conclude my remarks, as I have already extended them beyond my expectation, and have drawn too far upon your liberality, but I deemed it important that all the facts, should be known to the people, as the school law is to be one of the *democratic hobbies* in the next canvass.

A WHIG.

But the above is not the only unfairness perpetrated by Mr. Haywood in this matter. He speaks of the Legislature of 1836 as a "Democratic Legislature," and claims credit to the Democrats for its acts as such. He must have known, that only one branch of that body, (the Commons,) was Democratic; and that as no law could be passed by the Democratic House without the concurrence of the Whig Senate, both parties were equally entitled to the credit which he claims exclusively for his own. It is such short cuts as this, which Mr. Haywood unfortunately so often resorts to, that impair the usefulness and destroy the credibility of one of the most industrious, talented, and patriotic citizens of North Carolina;—for, with all our detestation of his acts, we do believe that no man lives who has more at heart the good of his native State, than Mr. Haywood.

There is a curious fact disclosed by the yeas and nays given by "A Whig." It is, that though the Locofocos had a majority of 2 on joint ballot in the Legislature of 1836, no less than 26 of them were absent, or refused to vote, when the question was taken on the very bill for the passage of which Mr. Haywood claims so much credit! 72 Whigs were present and voted, of whom 65 were for the bill and 7 against it. 55 Locos were present and voted, of whom 30 were for the bill and 25 against it.

Will any one believe Mr. Haywood ignorant of these facts? Not we!

IMPORTANT SIGNS.—The following article is from the Cheraw (S. C.) Farmers' Gazette. It may be regarded as "the beginning of the end" of the connection of the Southern Democrats with the Northern Locofocos—a connection which we have often said ought never to have existed.

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

From day to day fresh evidences accumulate, which convince us that the friends of Mr. Van Buren are determined that the voice of the People shall be silenced in the approaching Convention, and that he will again be foisted upon the party as its nominee for the Presidency. But the Charleston *Mercury*, the *official* organ of South Carolina, has sounded the tocsin of war, and is battling manfully in defence of popular rights and Constitutional equality. Day by day it increases in the severity of its strictures upon Mr. Van Buren and his supporters, and has almost forgot in its asperity against the "*Northern man with Southern principles*," its former hatred of the Whigs, and concentrated the venom of its wrath upon its old allies. The *Mercury* is paving the way for a cecession of the Calhoun wing, and an independent action on the part of his friends in the coming contest, and we are prepared to join with the *Mercury* in promoting such an issue. We have not now, and never had, any faith in Mr. Van Buren or his immediate partizans, and should we be forced to the choice, so far as the mere question of a choice of men is concerned, we would decidedly prefer Henry Clay! With him at the head of the Government we would know what to expect, and would gird our loins for the contest, and manfully fight it out. We could at any time lay our hand upon him, and feel assured that he would remain in the same position, but "the Little Magician" has ever reminded us of the Scotchman's flea, put your finger on him "*and he's not there!*" We would like to see the man who can "pin him to the blanket" on the Tariff question. We repeat, that we are pleased to see our Charleston cotemporary so zealous in the fight. It formerly carried on a noble warfare against the Regency politicians, and we must acknowledge that its present position suits it admirably.

In connection with this subject, the *Hamburg Journal* remarks:—"Will the South support Van Buren? No. It is ungenerous in Mr. Van Buren to oppose Mr. Calhoun at this time. The South, and especially South Carolina, cast a Democratic weight for Van Buren in 1840, and now when this party would have a candidate from among themselves, he comes in and demands the suffrage of the South. The viper which the laborer found in the field frozen, and warmed it to life, is but a fit emblem of the Magician's manœuvres! Well, perhaps it is all for the best. There are no very great prejudices prevailing between the Democrats and Whigs of the South, and let the election go before the House."

A letter from Charleston to the N. Y. Express says,—

"Mr. Van Buren's manœuvering has completely alienated him from the Carolina democrats, and you may rely upon it, that in no contingency can he receive the vote of this State. Should Mr. Calhoun not be the democratic candidate, the vote of the State will likely be thrown away; and I should not be surprised even if it were given to Mr. Clay in preference to Mr. Van Buren."

The Globe gives conspicuous place to an article, which it copies from another Locofoco paper, headed "Facts for the people," in which, among other glaring *falsehoods* "for the people," we find it asserted, that the Whigs spent in 1842, "according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, $46,375,309 54!!"

The Globe well knew, that this was a monstrous falsehood, when it published it. The fact is, and the Globe cannot deny it, that the actual amount of "expenditures in 1842," has not yet been made public. It was not ascertained at the time Congress adjourned on the 3d of March last, and will consequently not be reported till the next session.

And the further fact is, that this sum of $46,375,309 54, which the Globe falsely asserts was "spent by the Whigs in 1842," *is the entire sum appropriated by the Whig Congress for the support of government from January* 1, 1842, *to July* 1, 1844 *—a period of two and a half years!*

Such are the falsehoods by which ignorant people are cheated into Locofocoism!

The same number of the Globe asserts editorially, that Mr. Van Buren had but $6,000 appropriated to furnish the President's House when he took possession [illegible]97. This story is as base as the other. The[illegible]well knows, that by the act of 3d March 183[illegible]0 was appropriated "for Furniture for t[illegible]t's House," over and above the amount d[illegible]n the sales of the old Furniture left by Ge[illegible]n, which ought to have been considerable, [illegible]ess than $45,000 were appropriated for Fur[illegible]Gen. Jackson's eight years.

Th[illegible]e sneers, as many of the small fry Loco-foco papers are in the constant habit of doing, at "Ogle's Speech." They may sneer as much as they please; but the facts stated by Mr. Ogle were and are sustained by public documents. He showed the laws by which the enormous amount of $65,000 were appropriated for Furniture for the President's House during the twelve years reign of Jackson and Van Buren, (besides a large amount which was appropriated for repairs but really expended for Furniture.) And he showed the bills and receipts for the *money paid out for the Furniture*. For making these exposures, Mr. Ogle *was and is still* assailed by all *sorts of* black-guard epithets;—*but his statements cannot be disproved!*

LIBEL.—The Editor of the Ohio *Statesman* was recently muleted in $2000 damages, by a Jury, for publishing a libel against Denas Adams.

The Raleigh Standard exclaims at this, *as an Invasion of the Freedom of the Press!*—asserts that it was "a Whig Jury,"—and highly commends the resolutions of "the democrats of the City of Columbus," who "approved the course of the Editor," and bid him "go on," assuring him that "the unbought and terrified democracy of the country will sustain" him. ["*Terrified* democracy," says the Standard—Yes, you have reason to be terrified at the signs of the times, but we didn't expect you to admit it.]

We know nothing of the nature of the libel, except that the Columbus Journal, printed on the spot, pronounces it "one of the most atrocious libels ever published against any citizen of Ohio;" and we are equally ignorant of the political composition of the Jury, though we deem it utterly impossible that a defendant in such a suit should have been unable to get some of his own political friends on the Jury.—But we feel it the imperative duty of every good citizen, to discountenance these appeals from the Tribunals of Justice to the passions of a heated political party meeting—these exhortations to "go on" in a course hostile to the laws of the country not less than to the peace and happiness of society—these pratings about the liberty of the press" when only its licentiousness has been rebuked.

The Editor of the Standard learned no such principles whilst he belonged to the Whig party. The creed of that party teaches submission to the Laws. Nor, we hope, did he learn them at the Bar, of which he is a member. No. He derives them from the spirit of Locofocoism, under whose bad influence he has so recently placed himself. They are the inevitable and dangerous results to which that influence leads, not *all* its votaries, it is true, but those who throw themselves into its vortex, and assume to direct its motions.

MARRIED,

At Wake Forest, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. B. T. Blake, Mr. THOMAS C. HICKS, of Granville, to Miss SUSAN FENNER LIGON, daughter of John Ligon, Esq., of Wake.

DIED,

At Mrs. E. A. Ochiltree's, near this place, on the 12th inst., ALEXANDER TYSON, son of Arch'd and Ann Tyson, late of Deep River, Chatham county, aged about 13 years and 6 months.

At Wrightsville, on the 27th instant, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. LUCY BROWN, relict of the late General Thomas Brown, of Bladen.

In Wilmington, on the 8th instant, Mrs. LUCY CUTLAR, aged 67 years.

In Sampson county, on the 14th inst., after a few days' illness, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, aged 37 years and 7 months, a very hospitable and highly respectable farmer, leaving a wife, two children, and a large number of friends to deplore his death.—*Com.*

In Sampson county, on Thursday last, Mr. HARDY STEVENS, a member of the Baptist Church, and a most worthy man, aged 52.

In Greensborough, on the 10th inst., Mr. JAMES W. HAWKSHURST. Also, on the 12th, JONATHAN PARKER, Esq. an aged citizen, who formerly for 20 or 30 years represented Guilford in the Legislature.

In Guilford county, on the 9th, Mr. JESSE SWAIM, after a few hours illness. He had been married but 3 weeks.

In Randolph, on the 6th, of Congestive fever, Mr. JOHN BROWN, aged 58.

In Rowan, on the 29th ult., Mr. GEORGE McCONNAUGHEY, aged 49.

In Salisbury, on the 7th instant, Mrs. MARTHA WARNE, of Boydton, Va., aged 85.

THOMAS B. WETMORE,
OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the County Courts of Johnston, Wayne, and Greene. He will settle at Waynesborough, and will be there on or about the first of November.

October 18, 1843. 76-4w

NEW
HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE.

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have opened a NEW

Hat and Shoe Establishment,

In the Building occupied last year as a Post Office, at the well known Stand called the Wagon Yard, where they will be happy to wait on those who may favor them with their custom, and hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1843. 76tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.

He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.

October 17, 1843. 76-3m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by M. Johnson to me, on the 13th June, 1843, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday, 9th November, 1843, at the residence of said Johnson, about 1100 acres LAND, (the Plantation whereon said Johnson lives.) One other tract of 490 acres, called the Jesse Hair place, joins Elisha Fisher, got by Johnson from S. Hollingsworth. The Dower Land of Ann Lock, joins W. G. McDonald, from 400 to 500 acres. Negroes, Saul, old man Andrew; 3 Mules, 3 Horses, 6 Cows and Calves, 2 Heifers, 1 horse Cart, 1 set small Wagon Wheels, Corn, Peas, and Potatoes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a few Sheep, one Anvil and Hammer. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JONATHAN EVANS, Trustee
of M. Johnson.

October 18, 1843. 76-3w

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a Fresh Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which may be found the following articles, viz:—

30 pieces fine and common blue, black, green, mixed and drab Cloths,
76 ps. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans,
51 ps. black and colored French and English Merinos,
16 ps. blk and col'd Alpacas, some very pretty,
900 ps. English, French and American Prints,
240 ps. Bleached Shirtings,
80 ps. Tickings and Drillings,
60 ps. scarlet, white, green and yellow Flannels,
50 ps. Padding, Canvass and Buckram,
115 ps. Muslins and Cambrics, of various kinds,
70 ps. Apron Checks and colored Cambrics,
500 doz. Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spool Cotton,
150 lbs. Patent Thread, 40 lbs. do. Cotton Balls,
82 ps. Silk Handkerchiefs, some very good,
300 do. Cotton ditto,
900 gross Lasting, Metal, and other Buttons,
500 dozen Tuck, Side & Pocket Combs, assorted,
70 dozen Cotton Hose, assorted,
60 cases black and white Fur Hats,
10 dozen fine Fur Caps, Cloth and Seal ditto,
75 dozen Florence, Straw, Shell and Cyprus Bonnets,
520 Blankets, assorted,
42 ps. Kerseys,
2500 pairs Shoes, assorted.

—ALSO—

Bombazines; Muslin-de-Lains; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Merino Cassimeres; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Ginghams; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric; black, blue-black, and fig'd Silks; Challys; Sewing Silk and Twist; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Serges; Coat Cords and Bindings; Cap, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons; Kid and Silk Gloves; Hoskin and Woollen ditto; Wrought Collars; fine Cardinals; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cruels; Fancy Soaps; Cologne and Lavender; Worsted and Silk Shawls in great variety; Umbrellas and Parasols; fine and common Brown Shirtings; black Satin Vestings; fine and common Worsted ditto; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Cut Tacks; Collins' and King's Axes; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Hair Brushes; fancy Work Bags; mixed Pins; Silver Thimbles; Pongees; Dimitys; white and col'd Satins; Bishop Lawns; Silk Fringes; Elastic Braces; Tarlton Muslin; Black Crapes; Fillet Veils; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Table Diapers; Bird-eye and Russia ditto; Dimity Collars; Turkey Yarn; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Musquito Netting, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were selected with much care, and bought mostly for Cash, they will be sold at the lowest market prices for Cash or undoubted Notes.

Fayetteville, August 5, 1843. 70-8w

NEW AND CHEAP

CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the newly built Store on Person street, next door to Col. S. T. Hawley's and immediately opposite Mr. P. Taylor's Store, where he is now receiving and opening, from New York and Philadelphia, A NEW STOCK of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—Superfine black and blue Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; super. English black Satin and other Vestings; black and blue-black Silks; figured and fancy colored ditto; bl'k and col'd Alpacas, some very handsome; French and English Challys and Merinos; French, English and American Prints, a good assortment and the newest styles, (very cheap;) Muslin and Crape-de-Lains; Bonnet Crape; Ladies' fancy Silk Cravats; Woollen and other Shawls; super. Beaver Cloth; French Cassimere; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Stocks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; ditto Hem-stitched, some very fine; Linen Cambric; Muslins and Cambrics; Laces, Edging and Inserting; Patent and Spool Thread; Sewing Silk and Twist; Coat Cord and Binding; Velvet and other Buttons; Silk Velvet, extra; Florence, plain Straw, Willow, and Cyprus Bonnets; fancy Silk and single and double shell Albert ditto; Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, newest styles; Artificial Sprigs and Wreaths; scarlet and white Flannels; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Fur and Wool Hats; Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Cloth, Fur and Glazed Caps; some fine Fur, Seal and Muskrat ditto; Shoes, all sizes; Umbrellas; Hosiery; Ladies' fine white Cotton Stockings; colored ditto; superior Cashmere Prussian black ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' black Hoskin and Kid Gloves; colored ditto; Silk and Cotton ditto; together with many other articles not mentioned.

As I am determined to sell for the lowest Cash prices, and for Cash only, persons may rely upon good bargains. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. CAISON.

September 20, 1843. 72tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,

2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
165 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
268 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, and China do.
Jaconet, plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Eolians,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 19, 1843. 72-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained [illegible] and all Property subject to loss or damage [illegible] in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Bently,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statutes, Common Law, all the most approved Forms and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. f

COPARTNERS

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 4f

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

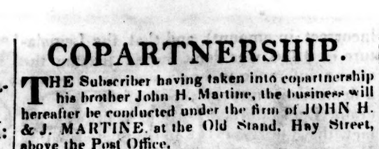
DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 54tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

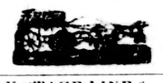
THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & BEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

A specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, low of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility from previous disease or too free living, tremulousness of irritability of the nerves, [illegible] nausea, cholera morbus, sensation, fatigue, [illegible] palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

ALL NEW THIS TIME!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

DESIRABLE GOODS,

Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.

P. TAYLOR.

September 9, 1843. 71-3m

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf



AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 11, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.

July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that Samuel Hall and Sarah his wife, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others vs. C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

[0f]

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

ON the 30th of October next, (Monday of Superior Court week,) there will be sold, without reserve, at the Public Square in the Town of Wilmington, a lot of TWENTY VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES, mostly accustomed to plantation work. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1843. 73-ts

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday of October (30th), and continue until the last of February following.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Infirmary attached to the College furnishes ample materials for practical Medical and Surgical instruction during the winter: to this is also added the public institutions of the city, which are under the charge of a member of the Faculty; to all of which the student has free access. The facilities for obtaining information in Practical Anatomy, and the mode of performing Surgical operations, are not excelled in any Medical Institution of our country. The faculty take pleasure in announcing to the Medical Profession the appointment of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; a gentleman of eminent qualifications as a Human and Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

September 8, 1843. 72-8w

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all*, as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. I. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Biljous Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also for sale, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges, by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. I. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6w

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT.

Warning to the Public.

ON the 18th and 19th of last month, ALEXANDER MORPHIS, of the county of Orange, was in this city, procuring materials for preparing my Ointment. He also obtained of a house here, about twelve hundred Bills, (containing certificates, &c.) which had been printed in my name, and especially for my own use, and which, I expect, he will put around the Ointment, and pass it off as my preparation. While in this place, he engaged the services of the notorious *James Bryan*, (so Bryan states,) to peddle the Ointment for him in the Southern and Western counties of this State.

But, I deem it proper to inform the public, that neither Morphis, nor any other man, has obtained a knowledge of the Ointment, as now prepared by me. The *genuine* Ointment has my signature on the Bill that surrounds each pot, and on the top label. I have not any Ointment in the hands of Pedlars, nor out on Agency.

Morphis resides in the neighborhood of Roffin's Mills, or near the Post Office called "Snow Camp," and said that he was procuring the materials for Solomon Allen, a Quaker gentleman in Orange; but I did not believe his statement, as Mr. Allen is well known to be a very correct man.

I shall feel thankful for any information concerning his operations in the business. All persons who may purchase of him, will lay themselves liable to prosecution, under the Patent Laws of the United States.

☞ I introduce myself to the Editors of North Carolina, as a Printer, who has labored long and hard at the business; and respectfully request two or three insertions of this advertisement, for the public good. Should they make a charge, I will pay the amount in Ointment, for the benefit of the afflicted poor that may require its use.

WILLIAM W. GRAY,
Patentee and Proprietor.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Blotches, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness came on me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to alleviate my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. These have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for my relief nothing only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before *me*.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is now constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 18, 1843. 67tf